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978-0-521-86148-9 - South Asian Languages: A Syntactic Typology

Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

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South Asian Languages

South Asian languages are rich in linguistic diversity and number. This book explores the similarities and differences of sixty languages from the four different language families (Austro-Asiatic, Dravidian, Indo-Aryan [Indo-European], and Tibeto-Burman [Sino-Tibetan]). It focuses on the syntactic typology of these languages and the high degree of syntactic convergence, with special reference to the notion of “India as a linguistic area.” Several areas of current theoretical interest such as anaphora, control theory, case and agreement, relative clauses, and the significance of thematic roles in grammar are discussed. The analysis presented has significant implications for current theories of syntax, verbal semantics, first and second language acquisition, structural language typology, and historical linguistics. The book will be of interest to linguists working on the description of South Asian languages, as well as syntacticians wishing to discover more about the common structure of languages within this region.

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Frontmatter

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Frontmatter

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Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town,
Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press

The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org

Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521861489

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First published 2012

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloguing in Publication data

Subbārāo, K. V. (Kārumūri V.), 1941–

South Asian languages : a syntactic typology / Kārumūri V. Subbārāo.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 978-0-521-86148-9

1. South Asia – Languages. 2. South Asia – Languages – Grammar. 3. Grammar,
Comparative and general – Syntax. I. Title.

P381.S58.S83 2012

409.54 – dc23 2011040839

ISBN 978-0-521-86148-9 Hardback

Additional resources for this publication at www.cambridge.org/subbarao

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Frontmatter

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Dedicated

to my parents

Karumuri Suseela and Karumuri V. Rathnam

&

to my most respected teacher

D. V. Rama Krishna Rao

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Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>page</i> xi
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xii
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	xvi
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Languages of South Asia	1
1.2 Aim of the book	2
1.3 Linguistic theory, language universals and language typology	3
1.4 Inductive and deductive approaches to language analysis	4
1.5 Relevance of linguistic theory: some illustrations	5
1.6 The framework	8
1.7 The data	8
1.8 Relevance of the present work	11
1.9 The richness and complexity of the data and their relevance	11
1.10 Contributions of cross-linguistic studies to our understanding of the nature of language	12
1.11 The binding link for all chapters	16
2 South Asian languages: a preview	18
2.1 Introduction	18
2.2 Typology of South Asian languages	18
2.3 Typological characteristics of SALs	20
2.4 Evidence in support of “South Asia as a linguistic area”	22
2.5 Parametric variation and SALs	27
2.6 The effects of language contact	31
2.7 Unique features of each language family	33
2.8 Conclusion	41
3 Lexical anaphors and pronouns in South Asian languages	43
3.1 Introduction	43
3.2 Form of the anaphor in South Asian languages	44
3.3 The occurrence of the anaphor in different language families	49
3.4 Multi-functionality of the verbal reflexive/reciprocal	58
3.5 Non-nominative subjects as antecedents to a lexical anaphor	68
3.6 The dative subject construction and the verbal clitic	74
3.7 Long-distance binding and Principle A	75
3.8 Small Clauses and long-distance binding	78
	vii

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-86148-9 - South Asian Languages: A Syntactic Typology

Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

viii	Contents	
	3.9 The reflexive in a locative PP	82
	3.10 Binding principles A, B and C	83
	3.11 Anaphors and scrambling	85
	3.12 Blocking Effects	87
	3.13 Sub-commanding NP as an antecedent	88
	3.14 Reduplication and Case Copying in complex anaphors	89
	3.15 Conclusion	91
4	Case and agreement	93
	4.1 Introduction	93
	4.2 Agreement typology of SALs	95
	4.3 Adposition incorporation	109
	4.4 Incorporation in polysynthetic languages	111
	4.5 SALs and long-distance agreement	114
	4.6 Pronominal Strength Hierarchy in agreement	122
	4.7 ECM cases (Small Clauses) and long-distance agreement	123
	4.8 Language contact and agreement	126
	4.9 Case and agreement in SALs	128
	4.10 Conclusion	132
5	Non-nominative subjects	134
	5.1 Introduction	134
	5.2 NNS constructions in SALs	135
	5.3 Domains of occurrence of NNSs in SALs, and their nature	146
	5.4 Some subject and non-subject properties of the NNS construction	154
	5.5 Nature of the predicate in DSCs	170
	5.6 Inherent case assignment in DSCs	181
	5.7 Double/multiple Dative Subject constructions	189
	5.8 Conclusion	192
	Appendix – formal representation of NNSs	192
6	Complementation	193
	6.1 Introduction	193
	6.2 The position of occurrence of the COMP and its functions	196
	6.3 Structural differences between an IC and an FC	204
	6.4 Some crucial issues concerning FCs and ICs	212
	6.5 Position of occurrence of an IC- and an FC-clause and the Case Resistance Principle (CRP)	218
	6.6 Narrow Scope and Wide Scope	223
	6.7 Arguments against Rightward Extraposition	239
	6.8 Conclusion	240
	Appendix – the Final-over-Final Constraint (FOFC) and diachronic change	240
7	Backward Control	246
	7.1 Introduction	246
	7.2 Forward and Backward Control	247
	7.3 Evidence for Backward Control	249
	7.4 Backward Control in Malagasy	256
	7.5 Conclusion	257
	7.6 Postscript	258
	Appendix – the Case-marked nature of PRO	259

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-86148-9 - South Asian Languages: A Syntactic Typology
Kārumūri V. Subbārāo
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

Contents	ix
8 Noun modification: relative clauses	263
8.1 Introduction	263
8.2 Types of relative clauses	265
8.3 Grammatical functions accessible to relativization in sentential relative clauses	271
8.4 The Externally Headed Relative Clause (non-finite) (the EHRC)	277
8.5 The Internally Headed Relative Clause (the IHRC)	295
8.6 Comitative PP as head	299
8.7 Implications of Postposition Incorporation	308
8.8 Conclusion	311
<i>Notes</i>	313
<i>Bibliography</i>	336
<i>Author index</i>	356
<i>Language index</i>	359
<i>General index</i>	362

(Some relevant material concerning the syntactic typology of SALs is placed on the web at the URL www.cambridge.org/subbarao – hereafter referred to as “the Website”)

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-86148-9 - South Asian Languages: A Syntactic Typology

Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

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Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Preface

This book takes forward the work I have been doing for the last thirty years on the syntactic typology and convergence in South Asian languages. South Asian languages, many of which are not even well studied and documented, belong to different genetic groups. Though they share common structural traits, they exhibit their own unique properties, providing a great opportunity for investigation. In this book several new phenomena that I found in South Asian languages have been analyzed in the Principles and Parameters approach.

The fact that there is no work available that compares and contrasts the rich variety of data of these languages in a suitable theoretical framework was a major motivating factor to write a book of this nature. The bulk of the empirical evidence that I gathered, and the insights gained, further encouraged me to pursue this work.

Writing this book – which required an enormous effort in understanding the intricacies of the data and the structure of many South Asian languages – the issues involved, and attempting to present them collectively within the limitations of space and time, entailed an enormous amount of work and organization.

The findings presented in here will be of great utility to scholars working on individual languages, to typologists as well as to theoretical linguists interested in the study of language universals and parametric variation.

The range of topics chosen, the number of issues discussed and the amount of data provided to substantiate our arguments will enable the reader to gain a comprehensive view of the intricacies of the syntax of South Asian languages.

This book will demonstrate the relevance and significance of structural typology that derives its insights from a formal theoretical framework, and employs it fruitfully for typological work.

This work, I hope, will provide an incentive for further research on the syntactic typology of each language family and on individual languages of the subcontinent.

There is a detailed discussion of a number of issues that are relevant to the study of the syntactic typology of South Asian languages available at the URL www.cambridge.org/subbarao.

Acknowledgements

It is my great pleasure and privilege first to thank all those who have been working on grammars of individual languages which contribute to the understanding of human language.

The late Professor P. B. Pandit encouraged me to initiate work on syntactic typology in 1974, at a time when the field was less known. The late Professor James (Jim) McCawley also persuaded me to write a book on the syntactic typology of South Asian languages. Jim would have been delighted to see the present volume. The late Professor W. F. Lehman, too, evinced a keen interest in my work. I am grateful to Professors Pandit, Lehman and McCawley for their encouragement. Professor A. R. Kelkar, too, has been very enthusiastic about the work on the typology of South Asian languages.

In 2005 Professor Peri Bhaskararao of the Institute for the Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (ILCAA), invited me there as Visiting Professor for a year and provided me an intellectual environment with unlimited infrastructural facilities in which to pursue my research goals. It was at the Institute in Tokyo that the first draft of this book was written. But for his generous help, active support and sincere commitment towards an academic cause, the book would never have been completed. I greatly benefited from the discussions on Telugu syntax with him. I owe a lot to him and to his Institute, which cannot be expressed in words. I am deeply indebted to Bhaskararao.

My greatest admiration and deep gratitude goes to Alice Davison, who has been a friend, philosopher and guide throughout the writing of this book. She went through all the chapters meticulously, making insightful comments, offering helpful criticism and concrete suggestions, resulting in a balanced approach between empirical data and the theoretical issues involved. Though her professional commitments were too numerous, she took time off to read the manuscript at various stages of its preparation, which I greatly appreciate and admire. Her perseverance, commitment to promote an academic pursuit, encouragement and intellectual contribution have enhanced the quality of this work.

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-86148-9 - South Asian Languages: A Syntactic Typology

Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Acknowledgements

xiii

I am grateful to Rajesh Bhatt for going through the entire manuscript very carefully during the pre-final stages and for his constructive criticisms, his helpful, incisive and insightful suggestions and comments, and for raising thought-provoking questions, which have bettered the present work. His suggestions helped me in radically reorganizing chapters 2 and 8, which has enhanced conceptual clarity. His unassuming style of functioning during discussions has really impressed me. It has been fun discussing syntactic issues with Rajesh. I am deeply indebted to him for all his help.

I am grateful to Probal Dasgupta for having patiently read the chapters and for commenting on them in terms of data and the theoretical and empirical issues involved. His insights into Bangla syntax in particular and syntax in general, with solid arguments, enabled me to proceed in the right direction. I am deeply indebted to him too.

Both Alice and Probal have been a constant source of encouragement by repeatedly telling me that this kind of typological work has an immense value.

Thanks are due to Peter Hook, who commented on the data and content of several chapters and helped me to think more on the issues in Indo-Aryan languages. His insights into the functioning of these languages helped me a great deal. His sound comments proved to be very helpful.

Colin (Nick) Masica has also been a great source of encouragement. His vast and in-depth knowledge of the structure of Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages and his valuable insights have been of immense value for this book. He read some chapters and commented on them. Whenever I needed some help, Nick was always there with advice and suggestions. It was his monumental work on the typology of South Asian languages and Indo-Aryan that encouraged me to follow it up further.

I am grateful to Martin Everaert for his keen interest, support and help at various stages of the preparation of the manuscript and also for his valuable inputs and comments on some chapters of the book.

I am thankful to John Peterson, who provided me with his published and unpublished work on Kharia and who went through many chapters carefully and commented on them meticulously. I greatly benefited from his knowledge of Kharia syntax. He was always very enthusiastic to discuss issues of Kharia syntax, which helped me enormously.

Josef Bayer, Frans Plank, Hans H. Hock and Halldor A. Sigurdsson read some or most of the chapters and provided helpful insights and significant inputs to the work. I am grateful to all of them for their valuable suggestions and support in many ways.

There are many scholars who helped me in different ways by sending relevant material and answering questions on data and analysis. They include: P. J. Mistry, Bh. Krishnamurti, Annie Montaut, Kashi Wali, Hans H. Hock, Barbara Lust, James W. Gair, Miriam Butt, K. A. Jayaseelan, R. Amritavalli,

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Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xiv Acknowledgements

Balthasar Bickel, Gisbert Fanselow, Yogendra Yadava, Udaya Narayana Singh, Swapan Banerjee, Matt Shibatani, Tatiana Oranskaia, Ludmilla Khokhlova, Boris Zakharyin, Juanita War, O. N. Koul, Prashant Pardeshi, Pritha Chandra and Rajesh Kumar.

I'd like to express my deepest sense of appreciation and gratitude to Sri D. V. Rama Krishna Rao, my teacher of Hindi at the undergraduate level, who selflessly worked for the welfare of all his students.

I'd like to thank my teachers Professors Rama Nath Sahai, M. L. Uptreiti, Braj B. Kachru, "Yamuna ji" (Yamuna Kachru), Herbert Stalke, Jerry Morgan, Charles Kisseberth and Mike Geis, who have had a tremendous intellectual impact on my academic career. It was Yamuna ji who taught me the intricacies of Hindi syntax at the graduate school, which provided a solid base for my research on Hindi syntax in particular and language in general. I owe a great academic debt to "Yamuna ji."

Shukla Basu deserves special mention. Not only did she provide the Bangla data enthusiastically, she also put in an enormous amount of hard work with patience and care, going through all the chapters painstakingly making editorial corrections. My discussions on Bangla syntax with her have been very fruitful and I benefited a great deal from such discussions. I am deeply indebted to her.

Unless otherwise mentioned, the entire Bangla data in this work were provided by Shukla Basu, the Manipuri data by Sarju Devi, the Khasi data by Grace Temsen and the Tenyidie data by Mimi Kevichüsa. I'm grateful to them for providing data with enthusiasm and for their keen interest in the analysis of their languages.

This work owes a great deal, for the data and help in terms of discussions patiently provided, to a considerable number of native speakers of the various languages. I wish to record my deep sense of gratitude to all the speakers. They include Probal Dasgupta and Paromita Bagchi for Bangla; N. Pramodini, Surmangol Sharma and Nandaraj Amom for Manipuri; Curiously Bareh for Pnar, Jowai and Rymbai; D. Kuolie for Tenyidie; Harbir Arora for Dakkhini; N. Varija for Bhalavali Bhasha and Kannada; Hemananda Bisebli for Kannada; Revd. Van Lal Bapui and Vanlal Englien for Hmar; O. Rosanga, Revd V. L. Zaithanga, Lalremzami Chinzah and several others for Mizo; Pauthang Haokip for Thadou; Peri Bhaskararao, M. Subrahmanyam, M. Girija and Usha Rani for Telugu; P. Sreekumar, Sobha Nair and Hany Babu for Malayalam; Arul Mozhi (Bangalore) and Parameshwari Krishnamurthy for Tamil; Prakash Patnaik for Oriya; Upendra Rabha for Rabha; Modhumita Bora, Gautam Bora, Manashi Dutta-Gogoi, Atreyee Sharma, Suranjana Barua, Chandana Bhuyan and Mridusmita for Assamese; Aadil Kak, Sadaf Munshi and O. N. Koul for Kashmiri; Yogendra Yadava for Maithili; Diwakar Sashtri, Lekhnath Pathak and Pawan Upadhyaya for Nepali; Prashant Pardeshi and Ashok Aklujkar for Marathi; Lalita Dhareshwar for Mangalore Konkani and Marathi; P. J. Mistry and Trupti Nissar for Gujarati; Om Prakash Arora, Harbir Arora, Sandeep

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978-0-521-86148-9 - South Asian Languages: A Syntactic Typology

Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

Acknowledgements

xv

Gupta and Rama Kant Agnihotri for Punjabi; Teresa Sundi, Bir Singh Sinku and C. B. Deogam for Ho; Revd. Naphurai Jamatia, Binoy Deb Burman, Sanjeeb Deb Burman and Atul Deb Burman for Kokborok; Bhupen Narzaree, Birlang Narzaree, Chandan Borgoyari and Ganga Brahma for Bodo; Parichita Langthasa and Ron Kemprai for Dimasa; Jugen Pegu, Shikha Dele and Darika Pegu for Mising; Rosemary Achumi, P. Toiho Sema, Hekani Jakhula, Ruth Murru, Vikali Arkha and Toli Yeptho for Sema; Pangersenla for Ao; and Matt Shibatani for Japanese and Korean. Their help is acknowledged with great appreciation.

I'm grateful to G. Uma Maheshwar Rao for the enlightening discussions we have had on several issues of Telugu syntax and for providing me a good academic environment during my tenure as Radhakrishnan Chair Professor at the University of Hyderabad. J. Prabhakarao helped me in many ways. I am deeply indebted to both of them. I am thankful to my fellow faculty members and students at the Centre for Applied Linguistics who made my stay of one year enjoyable and memorable. My special thanks are due to Mayuri Dilip, Kenei Mepthii-o, Parameshwari Krishnamurthy and Mimi Kevichüsa for their help during the final stages of this work.

My friends Om Prakash Arora, Harbir Arora, Amit Mitra, R. C. Cowsik, Yugal Swaroop, Alka Goel, and Satpal and Chhaya Gupta have always provided their unstinted support in many ways. Rajesh Kumar's and Lalita Dhareshwar's help in a variety of areas is fondly acknowledged.

I'd like to thank U. Sreehari too, for his untiring effort in patiently editing the manuscript and for helping me in many ways.

Thanks to Sunita Topo for her caring service.

I greatly benefited from descriptive grammars written on South Asian languages, and the Routledge series of grammatical descriptions of South Asian languages.

Many thanks to Andrew Winnard of Cambridge University Press, with whom I first discussed the project and who got it initiated. I appreciate his patience in bearing with the delays that occurred due to a variety of factors. Thanks are also due to Sarah Green for her keen interest and patience at various stages of preparation of the manuscript, and to Tom O'Reilly for all his help. I wish to express my deep sense of gratitude to Leigh Mueller, the book's copy-editor, for having patiently read the manuscript and for making stylistic changes with meticulous care, paying attention to the minutest possible detail. Her insightful editorial style is appreciable. It was fun working with Leigh.

My wife Sarala, our daughters Sudhita, Varnita and Vidita, our sons-in-law Srinu, Sandeep and Sanyam, and our grandsons Srijay, Ishaan and Sahaj have always been a great source of inspiration. Sarala's support throughout my academic career deserves special mention. I record my deep appreciation and sense of gratitude to her in particular and to our family in general. I am thankful to my extended family for their support and encouragement.

Abbreviations

AA	Austro-Asiatic
abl	ablative
abs	absolute case
acc	accusative
adjr	adjectivalizer
adv	adverb
AGR/agr	agreement
cem	collaborative effort marker
caus	causative
CFC	contrastive focus clitic
cl	classifier
com	comitative
COMP/comp	complementizer
cond	conditional
conj	conjunction
corr	correlative
CP	Complement Phrase
cp	conjunctive participle
cpm	conjunctive participial marker
CRP	Case Resistance Principle
dat	dative
DD ₁	definite determiner 1
DD ₂	definite determiner 2
decl	declarative
def	definite marker
def agr	default agreement
det	determiner
dis	disjunction
DM/dm	deictic marker
DO	direct object
Dom	differential object marking
DP	Determiner Phrase

DR	Dravidian
DSC	dative subject construction
dub	dubitative
ECM	Exceptional Case Marking
EHRC	Externally Headed Relative Clause
emph	emphatic marker
epen	epenthetic
epm	emotive predicate morpheme
EPP	Extended Prejection Principle
erg	ergative
ev	evidentiality
excl	exclusive
f	feminine
FC	final (right peripheral) complementizer
fin	finite
foc	focus
FOFC	Final-over-Final Constraint
fut	future
gen	genitive
GF	Grammatical Function
gp mkr	group marker
gpm	generic possession marker
hon	honorific
IA	Indo-Aryan
IC	initial (left peripheral) complementizer
IHRC	Internally Headed Relative Clause
imp	imperative
imperf	imperfect
inch	inchoative
incl	inclusive
ind	indicative
INFL	inflection
instr	instrumental
intr	intransitive
IO	indirect object
IP	Inflection Phrase
LF	Logical Form
loc	locative
m	masculine
midhon	mid-honorific
mkr	marker
neg	negative

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978-0-521-86148-9 - South Asian Languages: A Syntactic Typology

Kārumūri V. Subbārāo

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

xviii List of abbreviations

neg pple	negative participle
neut	neuter
nh	non-human
nm	non-masculine
NNS	non-nominative subject
nom	nominative
nonfut	non-future
non hon	non-honorific
NP	Noun Phrase
nozr	nominalizer
NPAH	Noun Phrase Accessibility Hierarchy
NPI	Negative Polarity Item
O	Object
oam	object agreement marker
o ben	other-benefactive
obl	oblique
OGEN	Object of the Genitive
OO	oblique object
OV	Object Verb
p	plural
P and P	Principles and Parameters approach
approach	
pass	passive
per	person
perf	perfect
PIC	Phase Impenetrability Constraint
pm	procrastination marker
pn	person
pol q mkr /	polarity (<i>yes/no</i>) question marker
pol	
poss	possessive
PP	postpositional phrase
pple	participle
pres	present
PrIC	Propositional Island Constraint
PRO	Big PRO (uncase-marked, un-governed)
progr	progressive
pron	pronominal
prox	proximate
pst	past
q	question
quot	quotative

rel	relative
S	Subject
S-O-V	Subject-Object-Verb
S-V-O	Subject-Verb-Object
s	singular
SA	South Asian / South Asia
sam	subject agreement marker
self aff	self-affective
self ben	self-benefactive
Spec	Specifier
sub	subject
sup mkr	superlative marker
TB	Tibeto-Burman
TEC	Thematic Eligibility Condition
thematic S	thematic Sentence
TP	Tense Phrase
tr	transitive
V	Verb
VP/vP	Verb Phrase
VR	verbal reflexive
VREC	verbal reciprocal
V-S-O	Verb-Subject-Object

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